

committed, believing that every human being is entitled to be tried by a jury of his peers." (Willard 8)

In Willard's address she specifically mentioned Ida Wells and her efforts in the anti-lynching movement. Willard claimed that Wells's ardor for her race was keeping her from recognizing friends from foes. She also talked of Wells's observations concerning the consensual relationships between white women and African-American men. On this point, Wells and Willard's opinions contrasted greatly. It was Wells's belief that many of the "rapes" for which countless African-American men were lynched were actually consensual relationships. Nevertheless, she believed that it was for the white man's pride of race, not for justice or even for the white women's reputation, that sent many African-American males to their death: "You see, the white man has never allowed his women to hold the sentiment 'black but comely' on which he has so freely acted himself." (Westminster Gazette) It was Willard's opinion that with these statements Wells "had put an imputation upon half the white race in this country that [was] unjust, and saving the rarest exceptional instances, wholly without foundation" and with these statements Wells was thwarting her cause. (Willard 6)

By the end of the summer of 1894, Wells was thoroughly displeased with the actions of Willard and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and she had no qualms about expressing her anger. In one of her numerous writings, Wells stated, "the charge has been made that I have attacked Miss Willard and misrepresented the W.C.T.U. If to state the facts is misrepresentation, then I plead guilty to the charge." (Wells 5) In *A Red Record*, Wells spoke of the resolution made in Willard's Women's Christian Temperance Union presidential address: "Miss Willard gave assurance that such a resolution [of protest against brutality towards colored people] would be adopted, and that assurance was relied on." (Wells 5) But, in the end, these assurances amounted to nothing because during the Women's Christian Temperance Union national meeting in the summer of 1894, no anti-lynching resolutions were passed. (Smith)

With the statements made by Willard, so pointedly, on the behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, why was it that when it came time to act, those promises were not honored? This outcome was the result of the presence of many southern delegates at the meeting and Frances Willard's effort to pacify them. (Smith) By attempting to keep the peace with one party that "great Christian body . . . wholly ignored the seven millions of colored people of this country whose plea was for a word of sympathy and support for the movement in their behalf," (Westminster Gazette) and Ida Wells "greatly regretted" the outcome of this meeting. (Smith) The very next year, in the *Baltimore Herald*, Willard wrote that they had done the best they could under the circumstances (Smith) but to many Americans it was Wells who gained their sympathy and Willard who was criticized. Willard must have realized this because in 1897, it was written in a *Cleveland newspaper* that Willard's conduct toward Wells at the national meeting seemed "still to worry her, as it ought to." (Cleveland Gazette)

Lynching went into a decline by the twentieth century. (Abrams) In 1935, only twenty lynchings were reported and by the 1960s, with the enforcement of civil rights laws and changes in racial attitudes, the performance of lynchings died away. (Abrams) Between 1882 and 1968 there were 4,730 lynchings in the United States. (Lynching) Of these, 3,440 were African-American men and women.

(Lynching) However, with Willard's influence, and with her, the support of every member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, racial attitudes might have been altered years before. Prejudices and hate could have been softened, lives could have been saved. If only time wasted arguing could have been spent broadening the horizons of the American people, helping them to see the cruelties they placed on people whose only difference was their race. Perhaps Willard's voice along with Wells' reaching out to the American people would not have accomplished much. But it would have accomplished something. It would have given the anti-lynching movement the boost it needed, the boost it was asking for. True, at a time when "Jim Crow" laws were made specifically to keep the African-American people in a place of inferiority, crossing the lines of segregation and discrimination would have been extremely difficult. But, someone at some point did eventually cross those lines, otherwise we wouldn't be where we are today. Had Ida Wells and Frances Willard joined together, important civil rights movements could have been put into effect much sooner. There is no way to judge the years that were squandered or the lives that could have been saved.

The wills and views of Frances E. Willard and those of Ida B. Wells-Barnett, continued to clash throughout the years, right up until Willard's death in 1898. (Historical Association) Neither woman ever conceded. Wells continued in her campaign for the rights of the African-American people until her death in 1931. (McBride) The women each accused the other of misrepresenting her. But maybe it wasn't misrepresentation. Perhaps it was merely a lack of understanding, or even the desire to understand. When asked why no one in the North protested the racial prejudices in the South and their deadly outcome, Wells' answer was "they are sick and hopeless, and shut their eyes." (Westminster Gazette) Standing where we are today, we can easily judge these two women and say what they should have done. But what we fail to realize is that America then and America now are two very different places. African-Americans were not seen in the same light as they are today. In today's culture we are brought up viewing one another as equals. This is because the leaders of our past shed some light on the flaws of our beliefs in order to change our future. But to do this, they had to be willing to put themselves on the line, to cross the cultural barriers that tried to hold them back. Wells and Willard were leaders, they were respected and had they really tried, they too, could have crossed those barriers. If not for the antagonism between these two very different women, had they not failed to stand together and face America, many eyes could have, and would have, been opened.

HONORING CURTIS M. LOFITS, JR., AND THE SALUDA CHARITABLE FOUNDATION

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 2006

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my longtime friend, Curtis M. Loftis, Jr., and the Saluda Charitable Foundation. The Saluda Charitable Foundation was founded in 2001 in Columbia, South Carolina, is a faith-based Christian humanitarian organization dedicated to serving people

in need. What began as a one-man effort created and funded by Columbia native Curtis M. Loftis, Jr., has now grown to include dozens of volunteers and associates who have touched thousands of lives across four continents.

Individuals, missionaries, churches, hospitals, and clinics ranging from the United States and Bolivia to Ukraine and India have benefited from the works of Saluda Charitable. The Foundation's efforts in Ukraine produced such great success that the programs there have grown into a stand-alone Ukrainian organization, the Saluda-Temopil Charitable Foundation. Saluda-Temopil has been recognized as one of the finest charitable groups in Ukraine.

Saluda Charitable and Saluda-Temopil recently opened the doors of their largest undertaking, the New Hope Village, in Shelpachy, Ukraine. The New Hope Village is a modern humanitarian mercy center that features a home for the elderly with 24-hour nursing care, daily doctor visits, nutritionist consultations, and community activity programs. The facility has received praise and cooperation from the Ukrainian and United States Governments.

The New Hope Village also features a community center that supports three local villages and a humanitarian aid focal point that dispenses assistance from agencies and churches from the United States and Europe. The facility will soon become home to one of Ukraine's first "foster family" pilot programs. This project opens in August and seeks to alter the traditional system of large and unfriendly government orphanages in favor of more traditional family structures.

I would like to recognize the Saluda Charitable Foundation's contributions and efforts for people in need everywhere. The foundation is an excellent example that goodwill knows no borders. We would all do well to follow their lead.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 2006

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 407—"aye"; and 408—"aye."

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes".

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 2006

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast votes for all of the legislative measures on June 12. If I was present for rollcall votes for the following bills:

251 on motion to suspend the rules and agree, as amended and pass H. Res. 794—Recognizing the 17th anniversary of the massacre in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, in the Peoples Republic of China, and for other purposes

252 On Motion to Suspend the rules and agree, as amend and pass H. Res. 804—Condemning the unauthorized, inappropriate, and

coerced ordination of Catholic bishops by the Peoples Republic of China

253 On motion to suspend the rules and agree, as amend pass H. Res. 608—Condemning the escalating levels of religious persecution in the Peoples Republic of China

254 On motion to suspend the rules and agree, as amended and pass H. Con. Res. 338—Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the activities of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere

I would have voted "yeas" to all of these bills.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SKI AND SNOWBOARD MONTH RESOLUTION

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 2006

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, skiing and snowboarding are exhilarating activities that allow individuals and families to enjoy a natural environment and participate in physical activity.

To help spread this message, I am introducing a resolution urging the president to declare January as National Ski and Snowboard Sports Month.

This resolution notes the increase in adult and childhood obesity along with the negative consequences of overweight and obese people including a decrease in the average life span and rising health care costs stemming from related illnesses. It also highlights the role winter sport activities can play in addressing chronic inactivity and the positive effects of participating in physical activity.

"Ski and Snowboard Month" would remind citizens of the importance to maintain a consistent exercise program and healthy lifestyle twelve months out of the year. Winter sports offer unique opportunities to allow all Americans a chance to be together outside and enjoy the season.

DISASTER RECOVERY PERSONAL PROTECTION ACT OF 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. ALAN B. MOLLOHAN

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2006

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5013, the Disaster Recovery Personal Protection Act of 2006. I was pleased to vote in favor of this bill, which passed the House by a vote of 322–99.

During Hurricane Katrina, hundreds of citizens had their guns confiscated, depriving them of their Second Amendment right to bear arms when they needed it most. H.R. 5013 ensures that this type of confiscation can never happen again. The legislation prohibits the confiscation of legally owned weapons during national emergencies or presidential declared disasters, unless other Federal or State law permits the confiscation. This law applies to Federal officers and employees, including uniformed services, who receive Federal funds, are under the control of the Federal Government, or provide services to such personnel in support of relief efforts.

Additionally, the bill prevents the temporary or permanent seizures of firearms, or the authorization of such seizures; prevents requiring the registration of firearms, if registration is not required by Federal or State law; prevents prohibiting the possession of a firearm, or issuing regulations or orders prohibiting the possession of a firearm if the possession is permitted under law; and prevents prohibiting the carrying of firearms by a person who is otherwise authorized to do so under State or Federal laws solely because that person is operating under the direction, control, or supervision of a Federal agency.

I have been a proud defender of our second amendment right throughout my tenure in Congress. This vote preserves and protects this Constitutional right during times of extreme disasters and emergencies, when the need for law-abiding citizens to exercise their basic right to defend themselves and their families is the greatest. I am pleased to have stood up for those rights by casting my vote in favor of H.R. 5013, the Disaster Recovery Personal Protection Act.

IN HONOR AND MEMORY OF BISHOP GEORGE MOSLEY MURRAY

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 2006

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of Bishop George Mosley Murray, the founding bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of the Central Gulf Coast, who passed away earlier this month.

Bishop Murray was the first bishop of the Central Gulf Coast diocese, which encompasses south Alabama and northwest Florida, and for 10 years, he provided steady leadership during a period of change in the Episcopal Church. The diocese prospered under his leadership, growing from 25 parishes in 1971, to 64 congregations today with over 22,000 members. In honor of the first bishop of the diocese, the name Murray House was chosen for the diocesan assisted living facility.

Bishop Murray graduated from the University of Alabama in 1940 with a bachelor of science degree in business administration and worked for General Electric in North Carolina for two years. He served four years in the military during World War II with two years aboard the U.S.S. *Pintado*. In 1948, he graduated from Virginia Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia, with a masters of divinity degree. He served five years as Episcopal chaplain at the University of Alabama. Bishop Murray was elected Suffragan Bishop of Alabama in 1953, Bishop Coadjutor of Alabama in 1959, and became the Bishop of Alabama in 1969.

Bishop Murray received honorary degrees of doctor in divinity from Virginia Theological Seminary in 1954 and the University of the South. He also received the Algrenon Sydney Sullivan award, honorary degrees and a doctor of laws degree from the University of Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering a dedicated leader and friend to many in the Gulf Coast area. Bishop George Murray will be deeply missed by his family—his wife, Margaret MacQueen Murray;

his children, George Malcolm Murray, William Gerard Murray and Sara Duncan Murray; stepchildren, John C. Rockett, III, Margaret Grace Rockett and James MacQueen Rockett; and grandchildren. Our thoughts and prayers are with them all during this difficult time.

TRIBUTE TO TERENCE J. KIVLAN

HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 2006

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, after 28 years covering Capitol Hill for The Staten Island Advance, Terence J. Kivlan is retiring. In an age when many news reporters gravitate to the glamorous national story and use the news to raise their own profiles, Terry, 61, has doggedly followed issues of concern to his hometown readers. His appreciation for Staten Island was evident in his stories, and his words helped educate millions of residents on the daily happenings in Washington. Terry seemed to have a knack for finding the Staten Islander in a crowd. His stories always brimmed with a local flavor and featured the thoughts, opinions and voices of Staten Island residents.

Terry distinguished himself with his reporting on the ABSCAM scandal in the 1970s and his honest and sensitive coverage of the aftermath of the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on New York City. Terry is a throwback to a day of shoe-leather reporting that put a premium on getting out of the office and taking the pulse of the people in the know. His first priority was getting the story for the people of Staten Island and it's a tribute to Terry that he would be proud to be remembered just that way.

TRIBUTE TO THE ANDERSON-DREW FAMILY REUNION

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 2006

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, family reunions are an integral part of African American life, especially given the fact that many families were separated at will during slavery and has continued throughout history in this country. Of course, reunions are a way of staying intact or of being reconnected in a manner which promotes unit, camaraderie and continuation.

On August 4–6, the Anderson-Drew Families will hold their reunion in Chicago, Illinois, a city founded by an African American, Jean Baptiste Point DeSable, a trapper and settler. It has been home to many world famous and internationally known African Americans such as Mahalia Jackson, Lou Rawls, Minnie Minoso, John Hope Franklin, John H. Johnson, Michael Jordan, Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, Oprah Winfrey and Mayor Harold Washington. Being able to concretely trace one's family back to 1876, which was the year that the compromise surrounding the selection of Ruth-erford B. Hayes to become President of the U.S. and the removal of Federal troops from the South is indeed commendable and noteworthy in and of itself.